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AN OLD QUAKER MAGAZINE

Mrs. Helen Proctor Howard, of Snohomish, has presented to the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, for deposit in the University of Washington Library, a rare and valuable volume, the *Friends' Review*, edited by Enoch Lewis and published in Philadelphia by Josiah Tatum. It is Volume III., of a weekly publication, the fifty-two numbers beginning with "Ninth Month 22, 1849," and ending with "Ninth Month 14, 1850." It is called "A Religious, Literary and Miscellaneous Journal" and shows that the editor garnered from the world events of that great year for the benefit of his Friend or Quaker readers. California and Oregon were frequently discussed. There are many items about Northwestern Indians, the most important of which deals with Indian slavery in what is now the State of Washington. The item, on pages 297-298, is as follows:

"We gave yesterday a brief paragraph from an Oregon correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated Fort Nisqually, stating that the Indian tribes of that territory held slaves. In the same letter we have the following statistics of the tribes which hold slaves:

"*First.* The *Makaw*, or Cape Flattery Indians, are warlike, occupying the country about Cape Flattery and the coast, for some distance to the southward, and eastward to the boundry of the Halam or Noostlalum lands. They number about 1,000 souls. They live by fishing, hunting, and the cultivation of the potato.

"*Second.* The *Noostlalums* consist of eleven tribes or septs, living about the entrance of Hood's Canal, Dungeness, Port Discovery, and the coast to the westward. They are warlike, and their relations with the white inhabitants of Oregon and with the Hudson's Bay Company are doubtful. They live by fishing, hunting and the cultivation of the potato. Their numbers are: males, 517; females, 461; children under 12 years, 467; slaves 40; total 1485.

"*Third.* The *Soquamish* are a warlike tribe of Indians, whose relations with the whites and with the Hudson's Bay Company are friendly. They occupy the country about Port Orchard and neighborhood, and the west side of Whidby's Island. Males, 150; females, 95; children under 12 years, 210; slaves, 64. Total, 519. They live by labour.

"*Fourth.* The *Homanish*, *Hotlimnamish*, *Squahsinawmish*, *Sayhayisamish*, *Stitchassamish* are peaceable tribes, numbering about 500, who subsist by fishing and labour. They reside in the country

from the Narrows along the western shore of Puget's Sound to New Market.

"*Fifth.* The *Tuanoh* and *Skokomish* tribes reside along the shores of Hood's Canal. They number about 200, are peaceable, and subsist by fishing and labour.

"*Sixth.* The *Squallyamish* and *Pugallipamish* are situated in the country about Nasqually, Pugallipi and Sinuomish rivers. Males, 200; females, 220; children under 12 years, 190; slaves, 40; total, 650. They are peaceable and freindly, and live by labour and fishing.

"*Seventh.* The *Sinakemish* is a peaceable and friendly tribe, subsisting by labour, fishing and hunting. They live on the Sinahemish river, (falling into Possession Sound) and the southern extremity of Whidby's Island. Males, 95; females, 98; children under 12 years, 110; slaves, 30; total, 333.

"*Eighth.* The *Snoqualimich* are a warlike tribe, part of whom are hostile to the whites. They occupy the country along the Snoqualimich river, and the south branch of the Sinahemish river. They subsist by fishing and hunting. Males, 110; females, 140; children under 12 years, 90; slaves, 8; total, 348.

"*Ninth.* The *Skeysehamish* occupy the country along the Skeysehamish river, and the north branch of the Sinahemish. They number about 450; are peaceable and friendly, and subsist by fishing and hunting.

"*Tenth.* The *Skadgets* are a peaceable and friendly tribe, living by farming, fishing and hunting. They reside in the country on both sides of the Skadget river and on the north end of Whidby's Island. Males, 160; females, 160; children under 12 years of age, 180; slaves, 10; total, 510.

"*Eleventh.* The *Nooklummie* live around Bellingham's Bay. They are a warlike people, subsisting by farming, fishing and hunting; and their relations with the white inhabitants of Oregon, and with the Hudson's Bay Company are doubtful. Males, 60; females, 50; children under 12 years, 90; slaves, 22; total, 222.

"*Twelfth.* The *Staktomish* inhabit the country between Nisqually and Cowlitz, and the headwaters of Chehaylis River. Males, 50; females, 56; children under 12 years of age, 80; slaves, 18; total, 204. This tribe is peaceable and friendly, and subsist upon roots and fish."

The writer of that article was evidently an attache of the Hudson's Bay Company or of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. The date of the publication was "First Month 26, 1850." In addition to the valuable statistics, he gives the peculiar early spellings

of the tribal names and mentions some tribes long since forgotten. Under the eighth heading he calls the Snoqualmies hostile. It is true that Chief Patkanim of that tribe led an attack on Fort Nisqually in 1849. However, the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Washington for the years 1891 and 1892, Schedule B., pages 173-174, shows that the same Chief Patkanim with eighty of his tribe, then called Snohomish, constituted a company fighting for the white people in the Indian war of 1855-1856.

Among items about California is the following :

"A copy of the *Alta California*, dated Nov. 8, 1849, received at this office, contains the new Constitution, which we understand, by private information, was submitted to the people on the 13th of Eleventh month. At San Francisco, out of 1500 votes polled, there were only five against it ; and in other districts the votes were equally decisive. Among the most interesting provisions are the exclusion of slavery, the prohibition of acts granting divorces ; and the declaration that lotteries shall not be authorized, or lottery tickets sold in the state."

In the issue for "Twelfth Month 22, 1849," pages 219 to 220, there was copied the following article from the *Baltimore American*, under the caption, "The Chinese in California" :

"The last accounts from California made mention, among other things, of the immigration of some Chinese into the country. They are said to be industrious, quiet and orderly.

"In due course of time we may expect large accessions to our population on the Pacific coast from China, Hindostan and Japan. And it is curious to consider the affects such infusions may produce upon our national character. On the Atlantic side we present a sort of reflex of Europe. Yet it must follow that our Pacific shore will take a decided hue and aspect from its Asiatic affinities and connections. One language, however ; one nationality ; the transpired spirit of one race, assimilating and blending the various elements of this cosmopolitan mass of humanity, will constitute an indissoluble unity, we may believe, and furnish the basis of the grandest structure of civilization that the world has ever seen.

"In our progress westward, having reached the Pacific, it is strangely interesting to observe the meeting of the youngest with the oldest of the nations. We, the pioneers of progress, the vanguard of the restless Caucasian family, having circled the earth at last, are now confronting the starting point of civilization. With the ideas and improvements of yesterday, we are now to meet those representatives of remote antiquity, among whom the human mind

has been kept stationary for unknown centuries, and whose social and political institutions, fixed in the rigid immobility of *castes*, bear at this day the original impress derived from the era of *Confucius*. Not less striking must be the contrast between our ideas of freedom and independence, and the Oriental instincts of passive obedience. We are accustomed to regard a government as a piece of machinery to be made or unmade at pleasure; they behold it only to reverence its august sovereignty.

"But all types of human civilization, all diversities of race, all contrasting characteristics of whatsoever kind, become enhanced by mutual contact and easy friendly intercourse. The passion for gold, operating upon men of all nations, is drawing to California an immense population of the most heterogeneous kind. Yet although it is cupidity which brings the mass together, still cupidity itself must submit to the influences of civilization. The wants of a great society must soon give variety to the modes of industry; and in that community of feeling which belongs to the social and political organization, the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxon may mutually learn from each other, and be both the better for having met under such relations."

The present racial conditions on the Pacific Coast, a half-century after the above was written, constitute a strange commentary on the thoughts there presented.

Students will find in this well stored volume much material to enrich the study of economics, sociology, political science and history.

CHARLES W. SMITH